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Resolved, That we rejoice that the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, as to the Behring Sea, have reached a stage where the entire matter may be referred to arbitration. We are convinced that such a reference and a prompt decision are imperatively demanded by all the interests concerned.

Resolved, That the action of the lawless mob in New Orleans furnishes no just ground for hostility between the people of Italy and those of the United States. We believe the two governments should settle all questions arising out of the aforesaid incident, amicably and in accordance with treaty obligations and international law.

Resolved, That in order to meet the obligations imposed by international treaties, Congress should enact a law, by which offences arising under those treaties, and not adjusted promptly by the local and State authorities, may be adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution, signed by the President of this Society, be forwarded to the United States Senators from Massachusetts, with a request that a bill to the above effect be presented to Congress.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the Government of the United States, either singly or with other Powers, to offer mediation between the two parties now waging civil war in Chili, with a view to prevent further destruction of property, interruption of commerce and shedding of blood.

The following resolutions were approved in part but referred to the Executive Committee for amendment.

Resolved, That the forcible and bloody attack upon the natives and the expulsion of the American Missionaries and the destruction of the mission property and the schools on the Caroline Islands by the Government of Spain, under the pretext of taking possession of an uncivilized and unappropriated country, is an outrage on civilization and Christianity and as such should be discountenanced by the United States and other nations of Christendom.

Resolved, That our country should unite with Great Britain and such other countries as are willing to join them in guaranteeing the neutralization of the Carolines and the Samoan group of islands and other similarly circumstanced, in order that the natives under the direction of their religious teachers may be taught self-government and independence unmolested by foreign powers.

On motion of Rev. Chas. B. Smith the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the following named persons be and are hereby chosen to be honorary members of the American Peace Society and as such entitled to participate equally with other members in the proceedings of the Society, debate, hold office, but not to exercise the suffrage:

Hon. Chas. C. Bonney, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Chas. T. Russell, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Hon. J. R. Whiting, M. C., St. Clair, Mich.; Hon. F. E. White, M. C., Webster, Iowa; Hon. Thos. B. Bryan, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Thos. N. Hart, Boston, Mass.; Hon. Nathan Matthews, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. H. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

The International Postal Congress is in session at Vienna. The Minister of Commerce described the object of the congress at the opening namely, to establish the basis of a scheme for linking together the civilized nations of the world in a single postal federation.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY:

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of our honored president, Hon. Edward S. Tobey, Sunday, March 29, after a faithful service of more than fifteen years, has bereaved the Society of one of its ablest and most devoted friends. His funeral was attended by a number of the officers and other members of this Society, April 2. Among his many associates in the work of benevolence, none mourned his loss more sincerely. His death was marked by the same Christian serenity that had characterized both his public and private life. Had he lived another week, he would have been seventy-eight years of age and have completed half a century of a most beautiful family life. The sympathy of those who love peace and honor goodness in this and other lands abides with his afflicted household and with this Society which he esteemed among the noblest of the many with which he had had personal and official connection. The decease of our president will make it necessary to fill the vacancy at this anniversary.

Rev. Herman Halsey, who during his lifetime had attested his devotion to peace by liberal contributions extending over many years, died at his home in East Wilson, N.Y., March 24, at the age of 97. He remembered the cause for which he had labored and prayed during his long life, by a legacy in his will. He was the oldest alumnus of Williams College and of Andover Theological Seminary. He honored these institutions and others with which he was identified by a life of heroic devotion to his convictions. Several others of the older members have during the year exchanged the turmoil of earth for the peace of heaven.

THE LONDON CONGRESS.

The most significant event of the year was the Universal Peace Congress at London, the second in the current series, in some respects one of the most remarkable meetings ever held. It took place at Westminster town hall July 14-19. Your Society was fully represented. One delegate, Hon. David Dudley Field, ably presiding over its deliberations, others being placed on the board of managers, and still others addressing the Congress by previously prepared papers or in the more extemporaneous debates.

Rev. Reuben Thomas, D.D., and Rev. R. B. Howard preached sermons at the request of the Congress. Dr. Thomas' sermon has since been effectively given in Boston and other cities and forms one of our most valuable printed documents.

The delegates of the American Peace Society actually present and participating in the deliberations were:

Hon. David Dudley Field, New York; Augustine Jones, Esq., Providence, R.I.; James H. Chace, Providence, R.I.; Rev. Reuben Thomas, D.D., Brookline, Mass.; Rev. Charles B. Smith, West Medford, Mass.; Mr. Robert M. Woods, Bridgeport, Ct.; S. A. Keen, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; Otis McGaw Howard, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. P. S. Moxom, D.D., Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. H. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. R. B. Howard, Boston, Mass.

Two other national societies, The Universal Peace Union and the Christian Arbitration and Peace Society, were fully and ably represented by delegates from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Richmond, Va., and other parts of the United States to the number of thirty—some persons being delegates also from the various meetings of Friends.

The Congress was attended by representatives from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Servia, Spain and India; those from Great Britain being the most numerous. The English-speaking delegates were granted the courtesy of conducting the business and debates in their own language—almost everything being subsequently translated into the French. The subjects discussed were too numerous to mention in this report. They comprised the whole range of anti-war topics. The proceedings, papers and resolutions, with some account of the many connected meetings, excursions, banquets, receptions, together with a list of delegates, prefixed by a likeness of the president, were with great labor compiled and published by the secretaries of three London societies. One hundred copies were sent to us for gratuitous distribution. Others were purchased by us and many public libraries, private individuals as well as the officers of this Society, have been supplied. No more important or instructive book treating subjects of special interest to all inquirers for the way of peace among the nations, has ever issued from the press. Public meetings have been addressed by returned delegates in many States of the Union.

The Congress adjourned to meet in Rome in November next. A cordial invitation has been extended to this Society to participate, as it did in 1889 at Paris and 1890 at London. Hon. David Dudley Field and Rev. James B. Miles, then Secretary of this Society, held a Peace conference, organized an association and were given a banquet in Rome in 1873. In this the leading men of the Italian Parliament participated. Count Sclopis, P. S. Mancini, the President of the Senate, the Mayor of Rome and others were among the official members.

CORRESPONDENCE.

These congresses and the new awakening to the cause of peace throughout Europe of which they are both the cause and effect, have greatly increased our correspondence with England, France, Belgium and Italy, and some-

what with Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Austria and Germany. This correspondence has been conducted on our part as far as possible in the languages of those countries.

THE CHICAGO CONGRESS.

Preparations are being made by the United States officials for a Universal Peace Congress in this country, in connection with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. This Society has been invited to bear a responsible part in preparing for and conducting that meeting, the first of the kind ever attempted on the American continent. Your Executive Committee advise co-operation, as far as practicable, with other Peace societies in the United States in such preliminary preparations as may ensure success. To this end they have appointed a special committee, which will need to be reinforced by the interest and efforts of the members of the Society in general if this great enterprise is to succeed.

In the course of a very encouraging letter to the Secretary, Hon. C. C. Bonney of Chicago, President of the World's Congress Auxiliary, remarks: "I thank you for copy of the proceedings of the London Peace Congress of 1890, and for the report of the delegates of the American Peace Society on their return from the World's Peace Congress at Paris in 1889. I have read the report and examined the proceedings with great interest; and earnestly trust that with the guidance and blessing of divine Providence, we shall have here in Chicago in 1893 a more imposing and powerful Peace Congress than any heretofore assembled. It is indeed my ardent hope that in 1893 the moral and intellectual forces of the world will be so drawn together, aroused and organized, that henceforth, justice will triumph over force, and the enlightened public opinion of the world be more powerful than armies and navies."

He also adds under date May 14, "There is no subject to be brought before the World's Congresses of 1893 in which I feel a more profound interest, than that of the substitution of an unarmed judge for a military commander; of the voice of justice for the edict of force; of a permanent international court for the wager of battle by contending armies, and you may at all times rely upon whatever aid and co-operation I may be able to give to the sacred cause in which you and your associates are engaged."

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's report will acquaint you with the improved financial condition of the Society. Our receipts were from,—

Publications, Donations, etc.	\$1,200 08
Permanent Peace Fund	3,839 96
Balance from last year	93 45
Legacies	4,510 26
	<hr/>
	\$9,643 75

Our expenditures were as follows :

Salaries of Secretary and Office Agent	\$2,698 50
Expenses of London Congress	355 95
Publications and printing—J. E. Farwell & Co.	835 52
Travelling and incidentals	216 70
Care of Office, Translating and Typewriting, etc.	130 15
Postage, Telegrams and Stationery	99 79
Peace Publications purchased	70 49
Rent of Office and heating	446 20
Paid debt to P. P. Fund with interest	1,470 00
Invested in Endorsed Note	1,000 00
Cash on hand, to balance	2,320 45
	<hr/>
	\$9,643 75

THE PERMANENT PEACE FUND.

The annual report of the trustees, James W. Converse, Esq., W. F. Warren, D.D., Rev. Geo. R. Leavitt, D.D., and Rev. H. H. Leavitt, made by Thomas H. Russell, Esq., the treasurer, shows that the Permanent Peace Fund has been increased \$4289.09 by the legacy of Rev. G. W. Thompson of Stratham, N. H., subject, however, to interest on said legacy payable to the widow during her life. A conservative estimate of the entire fund which is invested largely in the property originally left for that purpose, places the present value of the same at \$80,000.

The incorporation and endowment of this fund is due to the wise forecast of a former secretary, Rev. Geo. C. Beckwith, D.D. Its object, according to its corporate law and the will of its principal contributor, is to promote the cause of peace "*until the custom of war shall be permanently abolished in all countries nominally Christian*," and provides that the American Peace Society shall receive the net income of the same, and maintain a permanent secretary and business office and publish a periodical not less often than once in three months. The salary of your secretary is derived directly from this fund and his support is thus assured without any demand upon current donations or contributions which are exclusively devoted to the work. The gratuitous services of the trustees and their uniform courtesy and consideration in our business relations deserve grateful mention.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee has met regularly during the year and has never lacked a quorum. Its services have been cheerfully given to the administration of the Society's affairs and to the consideration of the general interests of peace in this and other countries. All official correspondence of importance has been submitted to its approval. Subcommittees have acted on special subjects referred to them. The committee are always glad to see members of the Society at their sessions and to receive written or verbal suggestions at any time. Their proceedings, so far as they would interest the public, have been published in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, and to some extent in the daily press.

THE PRESS.

Our periodicals have been issued regularly and have an influential circulation, much of it in fulfilment of the constitutional provision that life and annual members shall be entitled to the *ADVOCATE* without charge. The editor has endeavored to make the *ADVOCATE* not unworthy of a prominent place among the world's peace publications. Our means do not permit us to secure paid contributions, nor have we attempted any very long and elaborate treatises such as might be useful. But as a summary of events bearing on our work and in the discussions of current topics from the point of view of this Society, the *ADVOCATE* has endeavored to fill its place. We are confident that no better work for peace could be done by the members of this Society than to secure a larger circulation for both the *ADVOCATE* and the children's paper, the *ANGEL OF PEACE*.

We have issued "slips" from time to time bearing our imprint to the principal newspapers of the country. Our appeal for governmental endorsement of the Universal Peace Congress at Chicago in 1893 was issued to one hundred leading newspapers and to every member of the next Congress. We have purchased as occasion called for them, such of the London Peace Society's recent publications as we could find use and sale for in this country.

PUBLICATION FUND.

There is a crying need of a publication fund which would enable us to issue valuable peace documents written from the American point of view, and especially to re-issue the *Life of William Ladd*, our honored founder, while the proofs may be revised by its venerable author, John Hemmenway, now in his seventy-seventh year.

PROPAGATION OF PEACE PRINCIPLES.

Our work has three objects: *First*, to enlighten and influence public opinion. To this end we address to men, women and children through the press, the platform and the pulpit such facts, arguments and persuasions as are calculated to lead them to see the truth of our principles and the duty of embracing and propagating them. We have no paid agents at present in the field, but the Secretary has during the year travelled as far West as Minnesota and addressed audiences in that State and in Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Maine. After the London Congress he gave addresses at several places in England and Wales.

Our *second* object is to influence and aid the United States and other governments to maintain peaceful relations among the nations.

Our *third* object is to secure from our own and other governments such preventives or substitutes for war as arbitral treaties, Courts of Arbitration, and, ultimately, an International Tribunal or High Court to which differences may be referred for final adjudication.

We advocate gradual and simultaneous disarmament where immense and costly armaments exist, and discourage the creation of such armaments where they do not now exist.

A PROTEST.

The forcible expulsion of American missionaries from the Caroline Islands, the destruction of the mission churches and schools and the slaughter of the natives under the pretence of establishing the government of Spain deserves the reprobation of Christendom. If Spain and Germany would unite with England and the United States in guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands of the South Pacific, including Samoa, education, order, civilization and peace would be established and the people be left free to choose their own government and religion.

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The tendency of the vast and daily increasing armaments of Europe is constantly towards war. Every spark kindles a flame which owing to the inflammable matter everywhere present threatens a general conflagration. Hence, disturbances in Servia, riots in Paris and Lyons, movements of Russian troops and collisions in India, South Africa or the islands of the Pacific create universal alarm, rouse the passions of speculators, and daunt the confidence of those who see in peace alone the hope of the world.

On the other hand, the attitude of the United States, which continues comparatively unwarlike in spite of all the declamations of politicians and portions of the press, and the partial activities of the government in fortifying the coasts and building war ships, gives assurance of peace. The "*Conference of American Nations*" gave utterance to the best public sentiment of America. The treaties concluded in consequence of that conference have all tended towards greater harmony. The outbreaks in Chili and Central America have had to struggle against the moral sentiment of the continent. The controversies as to the Behring Sea seals and the cod fisheries of Newfoundland, however irritating, cannot provoke war. The resentment of the Italian government at the New Orleans massacre, however passionate and unwise in its expression, was a natural result of the murder of Italians by an unopposed and unrebuked mob. But our country, strong in her peaceful power, made no threat of arms, but offered to do what it could under the constitution, to insure the fulfilment of solemn treaty obligations and counselled calmness and patience. It can do no less than to render what reparation is possible for a crime, which, however provoked, was unjustifiable.

This Society forwarded a memorial proposing the mediation of the United States between the two parties to the Chilian civil war which met with a favorable response from the department of State. The government has offered mediation. All nations in treaty alli-

ance with us should second such an effort to prevent further shedding of blood.

President Harrison has acted in accordance with the concurrent resolution of Congress, urging the President to propose arbitral treaties to other nations, but his invitation has as yet been fully accepted by no government except that of Switzerland.

Negotiations are on foot looking to the arbitration of all differences between the American and English governments. Several successful cases of international arbitration have taken place during the year.

FOUNDATION STONES.

The fundamental principle which in Europe is expressed in the words "solidarity of the race," and among us by a stronger phrase, "the brotherhood of man," implies that the families of the world called nations, which by modern inventions have been brought into local proximity and by the progress of ideas into a closer moral sympathy, should be in the best sense of the word, neighbors—good neighbors. Surely the ties of consanguinity though strong—as for instance among all English-speaking peoples—are not limited to any one race. "*God hath made of one blood all nations.*"

Christianity, the one great remedial force of its era, teaches supremely, that mankind should not hate and hence destroy, but love and therefore help one another. No national compact, no mere pretext of self-preservation can abrogate this law of God, both natural and revealed.

Christian believers are the ordained teachers and leaders of the peace reform. Free nations are their most promising fields of labor. The United States is an immense school, or university, to which people of all nations have come. They are here to learn to dwell together in unity and peace, and to be trained in the enjoyment of liberty under law. The spirit of God antagonizes that of war. Let us be encouraged. "If God be for us who can be against us?" He has not appointed us to administer his judgments but to proclaim and dispense his mercies.

The revered founders of the American Peace Society, after making provision for any needed alteration in its constitution solemnly declared, "the object of this Society shall never be changed." That object which they also put on record and which from year to year it is our duty to promote is: "*to illustrate the inconsistency of war with Christianity.*"

Christian people do not yet seem fully convinced of this truth. *Soldiers* seldom doubt it. A battlefield is its most vivid illustration. The spirit of a bloody fight has nothing in it like the Holy Spirit.

PROVIDENTIAL HELPS.

In closing let us notice how certain recent inventions and progressive movements co-operate with the spirit-

ual forces opposing war. The money markets shudder at its immense cost. Those who lend money and those who pay taxes shrink from it. A newly invented torpedo that can sail out self-navigated, and detach a screw or explode an entire ship, promises to render steam steel-clad navies useless. The machine-gun fired by dynamite or smokeless powder—capable of no human emotion—by a touch, can sweep a regiment of fathers, brothers and sons into eternity or leave them lying maimed, bleeding and helpless on the field.

Workingmen awakened to intelligence, longing for liberty and exercising the suffrage, refuse to be hired or forced into armies. Wives and mothers, sisters and daughters are finding their voices and using their newly conceded rights to prevent and abolish war. The conscience of the churches is growing into harmony with the words and spirit of Jesus Christ. Such are some of the forces that may be trusted to aid this Society in every wise effort to hasten the fulfilment of the words uttered by the coal-touched lips of Isaiah :

"The nations shall learn war no more."

Boston, May 25, 1891.

MEN AND THINGS.

On the next page we print a proposition for three international meetings which go outside of, and, it seems to us, higher than the value of money-making. Would not Churches be more honored by such meetings than by all possible accumulations of trade wares and machinery? We want the latter. We glory in what commerce has done, and is doing to further civilization, but we never ought to substitute it for civilization, or think for a moment that it meets the end of a national being.

A world's congress to promote universal arbitration would be worthy of Columbus. His reigning desire is believed by many to have been to carry the gospel of peace to the remotest tribes of men. *If this quadri-centennial should result in establishing permanently a world's tribunal, to which all differences of civilized nations would be submitted before any appeal to war, it would be second only to the event of establishing the Christian Era.* All meetings looking to this end, and all representative gatherings to promote the discussion of great scientific, philanthropic or socialistic questions would be worthy of Columbus and of the age in which we live. Will not the able and far-seeing management, both local and national, keep in mind and foster such meetings? Such a policy would meet with the hearty approval of all the more thoughtful of our own people and those of other nations.—*Chicago Farm, Field and Stockman.*

We have no sympathy with that boyish egotism, hoarse with cheering for one side, for one State, for one town; the right patriotism consists in the delight which springs from contributing our peculiar and legitimate advantages to the benefit of humanity. Every foot of soil has its proper quality, the grape on two sides of the same fence has new flavors; and so every acre on the globe, every family of men, every point of climate has its distinguishing virtues.—*R. W. Emerson.*

DIARY OF THE SECRETARY.

April 26. At Arlington Heights, morning and evening, preached in a pleasant chapel with a lovely and commanding site.

April 28. Attended the funeral of Mrs. Lucy White Palmer at North Weymouth, Mass., the wife of Rev. F. H. Palmer, stricken down in early womanhood, leaving four little children never to know how much they lost in their loving mother. Soon after leaving her native Hawaii and in company with her recently married husband she came to our Massachusetts home. Since then, in my office, at her own home and in great London, I had renewed my acquaintance and deepened my interest in this gifted, consecrated woman. She seemed to have brought with her to our cold New England, the sunshine of her island home and the spirit of her missionary ancestry. The kingdom of home, where she was a queen, was always to her and to us on account of her, a rich and fruitful province in the kingdom of God. Her poetic insight, her intuitive sympathies, her facile pen and moving speech; her wifehood which to her husband was a part of his very life; her motherliness which was as much marked by loving tact as by conscientious faithfulness; her missionary zeal which was felt in all the region about her and her relations as a pastor's wife to the dear people of his charge, cannot be put in words. The large attendance, the sweet and solemn music, the universally moistened eyes at the funeral, attested all this. Prayer and praise was easy in such a presence, with such memories. "I prefer that nothing be said at my funeral," was her remark, but she afterward consented that a few words might be spoken. She looked death in the face calmly and bravely, buoying up the broken spirit of her husband and strengthening his heart as it tenderly turned to his babes so soon to be motherless. I was permitted to look over and quote from some of the sweet children of her brain so lately throbbing with thought, now so still.

A number of her Hawaiian friends were at the funeral. God's good purpose in the early evangelization of these islands of the central Pacific was not exhausted in the marvellously early conversion of the natives. It can be seen in the character of the missionary children and grandchildren that there and in America testify to the divine goodness and grace. Not knowing what we did, we sent them away to school among the poor lost Hawaiians and they came back to do us good, and when ripe for heaven God takes them to Himself, a peculiar type of His dearest saints. May the peace of God hover over those sunlit islands, whose shores have been surrounded with prayer and washed with tears as entirely and perpetually as by the waters of the ocean.

This is not the place to write more. O Death, thou art a strange teacher! There was no "sting" in thee to her who passed thy portals, nor to us left behind. Our grief cannot be spoken. But we realize that

Sorrow touched by Thee grows bright
With more than mortal ray
As darkness shows us realms of light
We never saw by day.

Over the little hill-top and among the ancient Pilgrim graves where our dear friend asked to be buried, I catch a glimmer of the light not seen on sea or land. It seems almost a mountain of transfiguration, where Jesus appears radiant with glory as if the resurrection had begun.